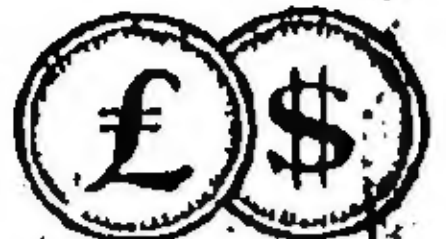


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LATHI CHARGE IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, FEB. 28. A TELEPHONED REPORT RECEIVED HERE SAID THAT THE POLICE YESTERDAY USED LATHIS, BAYONETS AND REVOLVERS IN AN EFFORT TO STOP SEPOYS FROM A DEMONSTRATION OF PROTEST OVER THE SENTENCE PASSED BY A MILITARY COURT UPON A MEMBER OF SUB HAS CHANDRA BOSE'S INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY.

The report said that "more and more men are coming out and parading through the streets carrying Congress and other flags."

A message from Nagpur said that a troop demonstration at Jabalpur was in sympathy with last week's mutiny of Indian seamen and as a protest against the court-martial sentence of a captain who had sailed in the Japanese-sponsored Indian National Army.

A message from Lahore, northern India, said that student demonstrators stopped the car of the Punjab Governor, Sir Bertrand Glancy, removed the Union Jack and stoned the machine. The Governor and his aide escaped without injury. Earlier on the Mall, which is the fashionable business quarter of Lahore, bricks were thrown and an English soldier was manhandled but escaped.

A British communiqué said that 396 men from Royal Indian Navy ships and shore establishments who were involved in last week's mutiny had been removed to a camp waiting investigation.—Associated Press.

A Girdle, M'am? Certainly!

LONDON, FEB. 28. IN A WORLD MADE UNHAPPY BY CONTROLS OF VARIOUS KINDS ON PRICES, COMMUNICATIONS, IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, TO NAME A FEW, ENGLISH WOMEN MAY, AFTER FOUR YEARS, FIND SOME HAPPINESS IN BEING ABLE TO CONTROL ONE MORE OF THE BREADTH OF THEIR HIPS.

The Board of Trade announced that girdles—undergarments designed to render shapely hips even more attractive or to impart at least some appeal to shapeless hips—may be produced once more and will reach retailers late in the Spring.

Prices, as well as hips, will be controlled with the garments which will stretch both horizontally and vertically being offered at 7s, while girdles which stretch horizontally only will be marketed at 5s.—Associated Press.

W.A.F.s Eat More Than Miners

LONDON, FEB. 28. The Food Minister, Sir Ben Smith, was asked in the House of Commons today by Mr. E. H. Keeling, Conservative for Twickenham, whether he would publish an official report the particulars of rationing—exclusive of canteen supplies—issued to miners and members of the W.R.N.S., A.P.S. and W.A.F.s, fed in messes and whether he would specify really the items of which these women receive larger rations than miners.

Sir Ben Smith replied that he would publish such a statement. Allowance for women's services at present exceeded those of miners in the case of meat, bacon, preserves, margarine and sugar. Services' ration needs were now under review by his department and the three services. He would publish a fuller statement later.

HONG KONG TREASON TRIAL

Mother Of Murdered Agent Tells Of Encounter With The Accused

"What Can You Do To Me?"

THE STORY OF HIS VARIOUS MEETINGS WITH THE ACCUSED, GEORGE WONG, BEFORE AND AFTER HE JOINED THE BRITISH ARMY AND GROUP AS AN AGENT WORKING IN HONG KONG, WAS TOLD YESTERDAY BY A YOUNG CHINESE, WILLIAM LEE, NOW WORKING FOR THE SPECIAL BRANCH, WHO RELATED IN EVIDENCE AT THE TRIAL FOR HIGH TREASON OF WONG HIS VARIOUS ENCOUNTERS WITH ACCUSED AND HOW THE LATTER HAD OFFERED HIM A JOB TO LAND IN AUSTRALIA WITH THE FIRST JAPANESE INVADING TROOPS, PROMISING HIM THAT THERE WAS A LOT OF MONEY TO BE MADE OUT OF THIS OPPORTUNITY.

ANOTHER WITNESS WHO GAVE EVIDENCE YESTERDAY WAS YU YUEN-FONG, THE MOTHER OF ANOTHER B.L.G., JACKIE LAU, WHO TOLD OF HOW HER SON WAS ARRESTED IN RETALIATION FOR THE ESCAPE OF HER SON AND WILLIAM LEE AND HOW SHE SUBSEQUENTLY LEARNED FROM ACCUSED, TWO YEARS AFTER THE ARREST, THAT HE HAD KILLED HER SON.

Koichi Harasawa, the translator, who testified at Thursday's hearing of the translation of records of the Japanese Military Tribunal in Hong Kong, was recalled for questioning by Wong.

Wong (in English): Who was the interpreter in the cases mentioned in your translation.

Koichi: I have no idea. Capt. Yamaguchi Kyoichi, 23, told Mr. Silva that at the time of the surrender and for some time past he was a judge of the Japanese Military Tribunal in Hong Kong. He graduated a barrister from the Ritsumei Kan University in 1941 and immediately joined the Army as a judicial officer.

Yamaguchi was shown a book which he said contained the official records of trials and sentences.

Mr. Silva: It also contains the record of each prisoner after sentencing?—Yes.

Were these records kept carefully in the sense that before every item was entered it was checked?—Yes.

In order to ensure that they are not tampered with or pages being torn out, what was done?—The pages were numbered. To prevent pages being torn out, we folded two adjoining pages together and affixed a chop, half on one page and half on the other.

Whose chop is affixed on those adjoining pages?—One of the judicial officers concerned in the case.

If there was written entry and if the written entry was altered, what was done?—In case of alterations, a note on this effect was written on the page with the chop of the officer who made the alterations.

DEATH IN PRISON

Yamaguchi was then told to look in the book for the names of Enrique Lee and Rampa Chillo. After this was done Mr. Silva asked:

There were three judges at that trial. Who were they?—Major Watanabe, (the Chief Judge), Lieut. Masuno and myself.

What was the sentence imposed on Ghillo?—Ten years imprisonment.

On Lee?—Five years. These sentences were later commuted to lesser sentences?—Yes. On December 8, 1944, Ghillo was reduced to seven and a half years and Lee to three years and nine months.

There is a final entry there concerning Lee. What does it say?—The record shows that Lee died in prison on July 20, 1945.

Will you please look into the records also for the names of F. B. d'Almada Remedios, F. X. d'Almada Remedios, H. A. Barros, L. M. O. Gardner, and D. S. Dlingarmal?—The names are contained in the 1944 records. What was the sentence on F.

GERMAN RATION CUT

LONDON, FEB. 28. The British Cabinet has decided on German ration cuts in face of the report from Field-Marshal Montgomery that the cuts would lead at once to the risk of civil troubles, rioting and disorder, epidemics difficult to control and confine and a fall in the output of Ruhr coal-miners, the Political Correspondent of the "Daily Express" said today.

The Field-Marshal's report was made direct to Mr. J. B. H. Lynd, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, who is the minister in charge of German affairs, the correspondent added.

The newspaper announced the cuts under banner headlines "Britain puts Germans on Starvation Line"—and quoted expert opinion that the level of 1,000 calories a day allowed to the German means that "starvation is almost certain."—Reuter.

Indian Troops To Leave Indonesia

London, Feb. 28. A Reuter's dispatch from New Delhi to-day quoted Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck, the British C.-in-C. in India, as stating that the withdrawal of Indian troops from Indonesia would begin on Friday.

He made the statement in an address to the upper house of the Indian Central Assembly, the dispatch said. Indian nationalist leaders have been critical of the use of Indian troops against Indonesian nationalists, whose aspirations for independence have won expressions of sympathy in India.

General Auchinleck's statement was in reply to a Congress Party leader who moved for a general debate "on the continued employment of Indian troops in Indonesia for the purpose of suppressing the Indonesian nationalist movement for independence."

Allied Headquarters in the Netherlands Indies denied on Wednesday reports that British troops would leave Java in April.—Associated Press.

R.A.F., Navy Ahead In Demobbing

LONDON, FEB. 28. THE MINISTER OF LABOUR, MR. ISAACS, WAS ASKED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY WHY BY JUNE 23 THE ROYAL AIR FORCE WOULD BE THREE GROUPS AHEAD OF THE ARMY RELEASE SCHEDULE AND THE ROYAL NAVY 20 GROUPS AHEAD.

In reply, Mr. Isaacs stated: "This is because the services have different proportions of their total strength in various service groups and as the strength of each service was being reduced as rapidly as consistent with its commitments, it is not possible to release the same groups at the same time in each service."

"Although Army releases will not reach beyond group 32 by next June, the statement which I made in February indicates that releases and discharges by that date will be representative of a greater percentage of the reduction of June, 1945, strength in the case of the Army, than in the case of the other two services."

Mr. Collins, Labour Member for Taunton, asked the War Minister if he was aware that the Royal Army Medical Corps personnel in release groups 28 to 30 had been informed that their demobilisation might be deferred for a period of three months; what were the reasons for this decision and if he would take all possible steps to ensure even rates of release of all grades in the Army.

The War Minister, Mr. Lawson, replied: "No decision to defer the R.A.M.C. and other ranks in these groups has been taken and any information to this effect which has been given to them is unwarranted. Apart from any individual deferments which may be necessary, the R.A.M.C. and other ranks in these groups will be released in accordance with the general programme for the Army as a whole."—Reuter.

Tani Enters Sugamo Gaol

Tokyo, Feb. 28. Masayuki Tani, once Tojo's Foreign Minister and one of Japan's best known diplomats, was committed to Sugamo Prison last night on war criminal charges, the Public Relations Office announced today.

Tani was named on the Dec. 2, 1945 war criminal list but was given an extension of time to surrender himself because of illness. Meanwhile, the central Japanese office announced that General Iwane Matsui, former commander-in-chief of the Japanese army in China, was committed to Sugamo Prison on charges of war crimes.

Casualties In Manchuria

Yenan, Feb. 28. The New China Daily News Agency to-day said that Communist and Nationalist forces have suffered together a loss of 2,400 casualties in continued fighting in western Manchuria.

The Agency, quoting a report from headquarters of the Manchurian democratic joint army, said that fierce fighting had been going on near Liaochung and Taitan and east of Changchun.

The Agency said the Nationalist 15th Division had seized Shan-tzhen, in southern Jehol Province, on Feb. 7. Fighting south of Pincheuan was continuing, it said.—Associated Press.

"I AM LIABLE TO EXECUTION"

TOKYO, FEB. 28. "THEY HAVE JUST TOLD ME I AM LIABLE TO EXECUTION," WROTE LT. DEAN E. HALLMARK, ONE OF THE DOOLITTLE FLIERS. "I CAN HARDLY BELIEVE IT." THE DALLAS, TEXAS, FLIER WAS ONE OF THREE CAPTURED IN CHINA WHO WAS EXECUTED BY THE JAPANESE. KNOWING OF HIS EXECUTION AND WITH ONLY A FEW HOURS TO LIVE, HE WROTE DOWN AND IN A LETTER TO "DEAR MOTHER, DAD AND SIS" I WROTE:

"I am a prisoner of war and I think I will be taken care of until the end of the war. I didn't want war in the first place. I came on a bombing mission because I was told to and because I was an army pilot. I have a heart and I didn't want anyone to die because of me. So that is why I always have been against war. I wish there was some way that war could be avoided and peace be everlasting in the world." Copies of letters of Lt. Hallmark, Lt. William Farrow and Harold A. Spatz, were uncovered at the War Ministry Building where the trials of major Japanese war crimes suspects were held.

AS EVIDENCE Major-General Yasuo Karaka, Chief of Staff of the Japanese army in China, sent the letters to the Vice-Minister of War in Tokyo with a notation "I have been with these three fliers."

Major-General Yasuo Karaka, Chief of Staff of the Japanese army in China, sent the letters to the Vice-Minister of War in Tokyo with a notation "I have been with these three fliers."

U.S. SHOULD TALK BACK TO RUSSIA

WASHINGTON, FEB. 28. SENATOR ARTHUR VANDENBERG, REPUBLICAN LEADER OF THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, REPORTING TO CONGRESS ON THE UNITED NATIONS MEETING AND DISCUSSING THE QUESTION "WHAT IS RUSSIA UP TO?" DECLARED YESTERDAY: "THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA CAN ARRIVE TOGETHER AT A REASONABLE HARMONY IF THE UNITED STATES SPEAKS AS PLAINLY UPON ALL OCCASIONS AS RUSSIA DOES. IF THE UNITED STATES JUST AS VIGOROUSLY SUSTAINS OPENLY HER PURPOSES AND IDEALS UPON ALL OCCASIONS AS RUSSIA DOES, IF IT ABANDONS THE INNUMERABLE FICTITIOUS ENCOURAGED BY OUR FELLOW TRAVELLERS, THAT WE SOMEHOW JEOPARDISE PEACE BY SPEAKING BACK TO RUSSIA."

Vandenberg added that the "situation calls for patience and good will but not for vacillation. Let America take her stand." He said that the United States must make it plain "that there is a line beyond which we will not go."

He said that all should feel an equal freedom, an equal duty and an equivalent responsibility. "It would be impossible to over-emphasize the importance of our own role and of our own performance in such epochal events and the need for positive foreign policies as our consistent guide."

POWER POLITICS Vandenberg said that he had sensed in London "what seemed to be too great a tendency to relapse into power politics." He said he missed "the uplifting and sustaining zeal for a great crusading moral cause that seemed to imbue the earlier Charter sessions at San Francisco."

Nevertheless he expressed confidence that the United Nations had shown they can cope with world problems adding: "I return to the belief that it can succeed, unless Russia, Britain and the United States individually or collectively make it impossible."

Vandenberg addressed the Senate, not as a Senator, but as an American delegate, to the London conference. He said that the United Nations in 37 days in London "turned a blizzard into a going concern, an ideal into a reality." Seventy Senators were listening with avid attention to the report. All applauded, many praised it. House members crowded into the rear of the Chamber and joined Senators in shaking Vandenberg's hand.

MESSAGE OF HOPE Senator Wiley, Republican of Wisconsin, said that the

Another Army Mutiny

GILLINGHAM, FEB. 28. ONLY THREE DAYS AFTER THE ALDERSHOT MILITARY DETENTION BARRACKS WERE RENDERED UNINHABITABLE FOLLOWING THE MASS RIOT OF ITS INMATES, ANOTHER MUTINY BROKE OUT LAST NIGHT AT THE FOUR DANIELS BELL TARY DETENTION CAMP AT GILLINGHAM, WENT-UNDER FAVOUR OF A SNOWSTORM.

About 150 prisoners were involved in the riot which started when the 23 occupants of a recreation hut, suddenly ran amok, breaking all windows and furniture. Pushing an unarmed guard, they forced the door and burst into the compound. Aided by driving snow they made immediately for the record office, where the history of all prisoners is kept and burnt it to the ground.

Meanwhile, unarmed guards tried to round up the mutineers but 15 succeeded in escaping over the barbed wire fence and out through the stormy woods. Eight of these had been recaptured by this afternoon and a search is still going on for the others.

The disturbance, however, was confined to a small section of the camp and was eventually quelled. To-day all prisoners were kept indoors.

The rioters are all detained for crimes such as desertion, stealing, violence or disobedience to their superiors.—Reuter.

Malays Arrested

Singapore, Feb. 28. The British Military Administration announced that 25 Malays were arrested yesterday in an investigation of a disturbance in the Chinese market place of Batu Malim on Feb. 11.

Ten Chinese children and two Malays were wounded in the outbreak of racial friction in the northern Malay State of Pahang, Mr. Pank-ching, newly arrived Chinese Consul-General, conferred with the British Military Authorities and expressed concern over the clashes between Chinese and Malays.

Wa said he was assured that precautions had been taken to guard against such incidents as that in Batu Malim.—Associated Press.

The Weather

Tokyo forecast: Cloudy to overcast with rain for at least some periods later today. Maximum: 78 degrees at 4 p.m. Minimum: 70 degrees at 7 a.m.

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Gangsterdom

The sudden crop of acid-throwing incidents in the streets of the Colony, in which the victims have been or have been believed to be dancing hostesses, is a symptom of the attempted revival of the old "protection" racket. It is, in short, the work of a criminal gang, attempting to collect tribute from dancing hostesses, on the pretext of affording them protection from other gangs, and by a campaign of terrorism, attempting to convince them that acceptance of "protection" at a fee, would be most advisable. This is gangsterdom à la Americaine in its most vicious form, and it is hardly necessary to argue in favour of an unrelenting effort to stamp it out now, while it remains in more or less incipient form. The peril of permanent searing by vitriol and acid contains all the elements of horror and dread for any woman, and those who are prepared to employ bestiality of this type must expect no mercy if they are brought to book. The question of whether or not the cabaret girl is a worthy or an essential citizen does not enter into it. She is practising a profession which is lawful, for cabarets are licensed to conduct their business. The girl and the cabaret are both within the law, and police responsibility for their safety from molestation is inescapable. There is the further point to be considered that if the gang or gangs are permitted to establish themselves in one racket, it will not be long before they begin to extend their field of operations. Insofar as this is a menace, it is also a challenge.

Soviet Recovery

The courage and imagination which took Russia triumphantly through the war are manifest in Stalin's plans for industrial reconstruction. The Germans occupied the principal industrial areas of Russia and forced her to develop new regions in the Urals and even beyond, to which the factories of the Donetz Basin were transported before they had been overrun. These factories are to be maintained, and in the Donetz Basin where the full malice of the German scorched earth policy was directed, Russia has started from scratch. Supplies of new materials fall far short of the immense demand, and the tremendous loss of man-power due to casualties, creates a deficiency which will take a long time to overcome. Marshal Stalin's programme here envisages education, developments which will greatly augment the number receiving advanced technical training. All in all, this many-sided activity has for its purpose the provision of the necessities and elementary comforts of life with which the Russian people have gone without so long. There may be much in Moscow's foreign policy which gives ground for criticism, but it is difficult to examine her energetic rehabilitation campaign without admiration.

Tailpiece

Talking of V.D. clinics, as we were in these columns yesterday, it is not the happiest of arrangements that such institutions should be associated as happens in Kowloon, for example, with a baby welfare clinic. Were we to be facetious, we might suggest that mothers stay away because of a fear that the reason for their visit could be misinterpreted, and that a "respectable" girl, who has been unfortunate, might refuse to go lest it be thought that she was going to have a baby. The underlying truth is, nevertheless, and as far as mothers are concerned it is a solid objection, to which the staggering of hours does not provide a satisfactory answer.

Robbers In Uniform

Six men, who were stated to have masqueraded as members of the Chinese Army, were charged before Mr. W. H. Laidmer yesterday with demanding money with menaces and kidnapping the complainant, Lai Ming, Sub-Inspector J. R. Sykes, in charge of the prosecution.

Complaint said that on the night of Jan. 29, while working at the Hop Hing Tea House, five men dressed in Chinese military uniforms entered. First accused, Li Wan Sang, told him that they were sent to arrest him as he had been working for the Japanese in Waichow. The leader, Captain Wan Tsan Sze, was kind-hearted and would accept \$10,000 to set Lai free. Wan was dressed in Chinese captain's uniform.

The price was finally fixed at \$5,000, but Lai had no ready cash. Lai's two female cousins were sent for and told to raise the money. The gang was paid only \$350 that night and Lai was taken by force to the Woo Ping Boarding House.

FORCED TO SIGN

Under threats and force, Lai had to sign a confession that he had been a traitor. He was also told to write a letter to his cousins asking them to raise as much money as possible.

The next day, Li Wan Sang, Li Fuk and Kong Po-hang went back to the Hop Hing Tea House to obtain the balance and were arrested by police under Inspector Drury. The party then proceeded to the Woo Ping and arrested Wan Tsan Sze, Fung Put and Chan Fong. Complaint was found in the same room.

Wan was an invalid, a demobilized captain of the Chinese Army. He was wearing his uniform and badge of rank.

First accused said that Lai Ming gave \$350 willingly and wrote a confession and letter in the hope of obtaining money from his cousin. Li Wan Sang denied having ever mentioned \$10,000.

Wong Pak stated that he was in the second-hand clothing business and lost money through complainant who was an employee of the Japanese forces in Waichow.

The case was adjourned till this afternoon.

MONEY MART

Outstanding feature of yesterday's money market was the drop in gold which dropped 18 points overnight and went down another 13 in the course of the day, though towards the end it recovered seven points.

The price opened in the morning at \$320 per tael as against \$318 at the previous day's close, and shortly after noon it fell to \$307, but from then on buyers came in and brought the price back to \$314 at the close.

Chinese national currency also weakened. Futures opened at HK\$4.05 to ON\$1,000, 11 points lower than the previous day, and in the absence of buyers fell to \$3.92 at the close.

Spot price was \$3.30, 10 points lower than the previous day. There was no change in U.S. dollars at \$5.90 and Australian pounds at \$12.60, but English Sterling fell to \$17.50.

BOLD ROBBERY

A customer in the Ming Tak Chinese Bank, 161, Queen's Road Central, was the victim of a bold daylight robbery at about 3 p.m. yesterday when three well-dressed men, armed with revolvers, stole \$200,000 in Custom Gold Unit notes (approximately CN\$5,000,000).

He was just going to change the money into local currency when the robbers held him up. No arrest has yet been made.

MARRIAGES

The forthcoming marriage between the well-known local lawyer, Mr. Frederick Zimmerman, of No. 44, Blue Pool Road, and Miss Doris Kotowall, of No. 62, Conduit Road, is announced.

The forthcoming marriage of Probationary Sub-Ins. In Hak-tain, of No. 110, Prince Edward Road, and Miss Ng Ngan-mui, of No. 13, Dumberland Road, was also announced.

R.A.F. I-G. DUE

Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Barratt, Inspector-General of the R.A.F., is expected to arrive in Hong Kong at 1.30 p.m. He is here on a tour of inspection and will stay till Sunday.

To-night he will dine with His Excellency, Vice-Admiral Sir Cecil Harcourt.

The Chinese drivers of Royal Navy motor vehicles, who went on strike on Wednesday morning, returned to work as usual yesterday morning.

Hong Kong Treason Trial

(Continued from Page 1)

classes. In May, 1941, he joined the A.R.P., Kowloon City Division, under Mr. C. H. Basto.

PRESSED INTO SERVICE

Shortly after the outbreak of hostilities he was destitute. He had a wife and four children, and the fifth was born on Jan. 31, 1942.

Three weeks after the occupation of Hong Kong, electricity was laid on again and he listened nightly wireless broadcasts from Chungking and gathered that the war would only last six months.

By the end of May, 1944, he had a knowledge of colloquial Japanese. At the request of Doctor Olinde de Souza he went with him to the Kowloon City Gendarmerie to act as interpreter for the doctor, who wanted to obtain a permit to take medicine to Macao.

At the Gendarmerie, he was told that two of the Formosan interpreters did not know English. He was pressed into the service, where he served for about three months.

His service was short because he found the work highly distasteful and very dangerous, especially after the first case he handled in which several persons were involved. He took every opportunity to quit the service. The danger to him was personal and imminent, because throughout all the interrogations in which he took part, he found hints of great personal risk to coach the accused and even to mutilate the questions and answers in their favour.

TERRIBLE WEAPON

During his service and during the occupation, he had been particularly observant of Japanese psychology. During his comparatively short term of service in the Gendarmerie he could say that he had gained a good knowledge of Gendarmerie methods and policy.

The Japanese Authorities in Hong Kong thought it was essential to the war effort to have a slavishly submissive and thoroughly subdued population. In order to ensure this, it was the policy of the Japanese to use the terrible weapon of fear. This terrible weapon was wielded sometimes by indiscriminate and wholesale community arrests. In addition to this there was the terroring of the activities of particular individuals and espionage agents. These arrests were made on the well-known Gendarmerie policy of "Cutting the grass before it had a chance to grow long."

The policy was effective so that throughout the occupation the population lived virtually under a mantle of fear. In the case of spies, guerrillas, espionage agents and all political causes, the interrogation was always accompanied by torture, inhuman torture, much of which he had witnessed with his own eyes. These tortures were inflicted by the interrogators when they thought it was necessary to obtain a confession.

CHINESE AGENTS

This routine interrogation was well known by all Gendarmerie agents. Many Chinese detectives were employed by the special branch of the Political Department, as because of the preponderant Chinese population in the Colony, the Japanese would otherwise find it impossible to carry out counter-espionage work against their enemies. It was their policy to use Chinese against Chinese.

In answer to questions by the accused, witness said that he had been employed at various times in Japanese business concerns beside his employment at the Gendarmerie in Kowloon. At one time, he worked in a semi-Government concern, at Kai Tak Aerodrome, in the department in charge of indemnities.

Between January and February, 1942, he assisted the village elders of several villages north of Kai Tak Aerodrome to form themselves into a district in order to receive rations.

After his evidence had been read over, witness added that a month after joining the A.R.P., he was promoted to District Warden and appointed to form another district "B" among the villagers north of Kai Tak.

The sixth witness, William Chong, manager of the China Overseas Trading Company, 19, Connaught Road West, first and second floor, said that he knew the accused and met him in 1939, when he was a motor car driver of a garage at Nathan Road.

WORKS ARMED

In 1941, witness was working in a garage at Nathan Road, Kowloon, when he was arrested by the Japanese.

A week before the outbreak of war in Hong Kong and after December 8, 1941, saw accused in Nathan Road driving a motor car with a Japanese Military officer. He again saw accused on Dec. 12 or 13, 1941, when he was standing opposite Nathan Hotel, which was being used as the Hing Ah Ki Kan. He saw accused driving in a car with a Japanese officer and several Chinese in European style clothes. Accused had a white arm band bearing the Chinese characters "Hing Ah Ki Kan."

Witness asked accused what he was doing, and was told that accused was connected with the Japanese in all kinds of military work. Witness asked accused if he, accused, could recommend him a job in the organisation, the reason why witness wanted to join the organisation was for him to know what was going on. Accused said that it would be difficult to make such a recommendation and when asked how he got in, said that he knew some military officers six months before the attack on Hong Kong. Accused did not say how he came to know them.

Dec. 12 was the date when the Japanese entered Kowloon, and until Dec. 25, he saw accused with Hector Lee and others in the Prince's Cafe, Prince Edward Road.

In February, 1942, witness opened a coffee shop at No. 44, Laichikok Road, as the radio business had been looted during the occupation.

SECRET SERVICE

In July, 1942, he left for China and joined the British Army Aid Group at Waichow, and returned to Hong Kong at the end of July, to act as an agent for the B.A.A.G. After he returned, he continued his business of the coffee shop, and frequently went to the Prince's Cafe where Japanese secret agents used to meet. On one occasion at the end of July, 1942, he saw the accused and Hector Lee and several Chinese there. He called accused aside and observed that he was carrying a revolver. He asked accused what he was doing and was told that he was in the Japanese secret service. Accused asked him if he knew of any enemy property and if he could supply him with information concerning enemy property, he would be rewarded. Witness told him that he did not know.

In August, 1942, witness met him in Mongkok and asked him what he thought of the chances of the Allies winning the war. Accused told him that it was hopeless for them to continue. Accused said he had been in China and had been a lorry driver for Chungking. There was continuous bombing by Japanese planes. He showed witness a scar which he said was caused by Japanese bombing.

SURE TO LOSE

Accused said that China was more spreading false propaganda and that she was sure to lose the war. In December, 1942, witness saw accused in the company of Japanese Gendarmerie Officers, Hector Lee and others near his cafe. Accused replied, "We are going to raid a Chungking radio station."

On another occasion, witness met accused and Hector Lee and others at the Prince's Cafe. Accused was in plain clothes and carrying a revolver. He was without an arm band.

Witness left. Hong Kong on February, 1943, because the Japanese were after him.

He knew Wong Pui who was also known as George Wong (a familiar name as accused) an American-born Chinese, who resided at Tung Choi Street, second floor. He was working as witness agent, collecting information about Japanese shipping, newspapers, magazines and information on military troop movements, buying typewriters and medicines for the B.A.A.G. Clinic at Waichow. Witness lost contact with him in 1944.

Questioned by accused, witness said that he was certain that on Dec. 12, accused wore a white arm band bearing Chinese characters "Hing Ah Ki Kan." He was also certain that accused was a motor car driver in 1939, and saw him again in December, 1941, when the statement of raiding the Chungking radio station was made.

He spoke to the accused on Dec. 14, 1941, and not Dec. 13.

BRITISH AGENTS

The seventh witness was William Lee of 21, Yick Yam Street, first floor, who said that he was now working for the Special Branch. At the outbreak of hostilities on Dec. 8, 1941, he was residing at 120, Woosung Street, first floor, in Kowloon. Before the war, he was engaged in the Expense Accounts Department of the Royal Naval Dockyard.

Witness said he first came to know George Wong about March, 1939. Accused was then living at No. 153, Prince Edward Road, first floor, and often went there to take exercise as the verandah of the house had been turned into a temporary gymnasium. In 1940, George Wong had gone to Kwongchowwan for the purpose of driving trucks for the Chinese Government and had returned to Hong Kong in January, 1941.

MET ACCUSED

Two weeks after the cessation of hostilities he met accused in Woosung Street in Kowloon. Accused was driving a car and had a white arm band with red characters reading "Hing Ah Ki Kan." These stood for the Asia Revival Institute (in Japanese, Kookikan). Witness said accused had asked him what he was doing and he had replied that he had nothing to do. Witness then noticed the arm band and asked accused what "Hing Ah Ki Kan" was. Accused replied that it was an organisation he was working for. Witness continued: "I asked him to recommend me for work in that organisation. He said he could not as I must know some Japanese before the war. I asked him if he knew any Japanese before the war and he replied that he knew some Japanese some months before the war and had supplied them with valuable information."

"He said that he would not be connected with the Hing Ah Ki Kan for very long and would have another job soon. He asked me to meet him again in a tea-house in Temple Street. I met him every day for a week after the first meeting. He was some-

times driving a car and appeared to be very busy.

SHORT-WAVE RADIOS

"In February, 1943, I joined the British Army Aid Group. I worked in Hong Kong thereafter until June 10, 1943, as an agent for this organisation. I met accused in February, 1943, at a cafe in Woosung Street when he told me that he was a detective for the Japanese and that if I could get a gun for myself he would give me a job as a detective assisting him. Then he showed me his gun. It was a .38 Colt revolver and he said, 'Get one like that, it's easier to carry.' Then he asked, 'Do you know anything about radio stations in Hong Kong?' I did not know what he meant at that time and I asked him. He said, 'I mean short-wave radios that people possess.' He said that if I knew of any people possessing these I could tell him. He said meanwhile I could come any time for tea at the cafe and could sign his name."

REPORT TO GENDARMERIE

"In the beginning of April, 1943, I saw George Wong again in the same cafe and again I asked him if he had anything for me to do. He asked me if I liked to be a foreman in the airfield. I said, 'Yes.' He told me to come and see him the next morning. I came. There were present George Wong, Shek Hing-ching and a man named Cheung Hing. When George Wong saw me he said they were too early and he told me to wait."

"He said he had to report to Yumati Gendarmerie Headquarters. I waited for him for about 45 minutes and he returned with Hector Lee. Then we took tea and after that he asked me to follow him. Hector Lee also came. We took a bus to Kowloon City. Hector Lee dropped off at the junction of Prince Edward Road and Nathan Road. George Wong and myself went on and got off at Grampan Road, Kowloon City. GUNS IN N.T."

"He took me to the end of the road and then pointed to a big building on the top of a hill. He told me he had to see a Japanese there and asked me to wait. He later told me that this was the Headquarters of the Keibetsu. He was in the building for about 20 minutes and came out with a Japanese officer. At the top of the stairs they bowed to each other and George Wong came down alone."

"He then took me to another house in Grampan Road and introduced me to a man in Japanese uniform. He said this man was called Loung and worked as an interpreter. They walked away from me to the other end of the room and started speaking. The interpreter asked what had happened to some guns in the New Territories."

"Then we came out of the house and George Wong started to apologise to me. He said he was sorry he had kept me waiting so long but as a Special Duty detective of the Keibetsu he had to report to the Yumati Gendarmerie Headquarters and to the Kowloon City Keibetsu Headquarters every morning. At this point he mentioned that the Keibetsu Headquarters was the building we had just been to. He said that the Japanese was his boss."

THE KEIBETSU

"At the time I was rather curious as to what the Keibetsu was and I asked him if they were the same as the Gendarmes. He told me they were the Garrison Police. Their work was to deal with things outside the city, to investigate guerrillas, to prevent Chungking and Allied spies from coming into Hong Kong and so find out how the guerrillas communicated with people inside the city."

"He said that the Kempeitai or Gendarmes engaged detectives to work inside the city and that their job was much easier. They could arrest anyone they suspected of being spies either for Chungking or the British or Americans and anyone who possessed a radio-transmitter. I told him that I liked to play with guns very much and that I liked to fight too and I asked him if he could put me on to work together with him in the Keibetsu."

"A BETTER SCHEME"

"He told me he had a better scheme for me. He asked me if I was born in Australia. I told him I was born in Melbourne and still had an uncle in Sydney. He told me: 'Don't be a fool, Willie. The British will never come back to Hong Kong. The Chinese are fighting a hopeless war. They have nothing to protect themselves.' He showed me a scar and said he had received it in Chungking during a Japanese bombing raid. He said: 'Yes, are you young? You have a family to take care of. Do you have the courage to give your family a good living?' I said: 'Sure.'"

"Then he told me he needed a group of persons who knew Australia well to be the first to go there with the Japanese invaders. He said also that these people had the greatest opportunity for making a lot of money and he also said that if I would join this organisation I would receive about 200 military yen monthly until the time I was required to go to Australia. He said that he would very much like to see me in Australia. (Continued on Page 3)

Accused said that after failure to find the man to whom he was to find the gun, given him by another man, he squatted under the verandah of his house and then a man shouted at him and he thought he was being robbed. Accused added that the man appeared to be drawing a gun. He then drew his own gun and shot at the man twice.

The prosecution asked the Court to take a serious view and also asked that the maximum penalty be inflicted.

Mr. Lau submitted that there was conflicting evidence, and that the case should be adjourned for a short adjournment. The Court delivered verdict.

Gunman Gets 12 Years, Caning

FOUND GUILTY OF SHOOTING WITH INTENT TO RESIST ARREST AND SEARCH, A YOUNG CHINESE, LO MIN-CHI, WAS SENTENCED BY THE GENERAL MILITARY COURT YESTERDAY TO 12 YEARS HARD LABOUR AND 12 STROKES OF THE CANE.

IMPOSING SENTENCE MR. LEO D'ALMADA, PRESIDENT OF THE COURT, TOLD ACCUSED THAT THE MAXIMUM PENALTY FOR THAT KIND OF OFFENCE WAS DEATH. HE FURTHER TOLD ACCUSED THAT THE CRIME OF WHICH HE WAS FOUND GUILTY WAS A VERY SERIOUS ONE AND ONE WHICH HAD NO REDEEMING FEATURE IN IT.

P.C.C. Chu Ming, who effected accused's arrest at Sheung Shui on Jan. 10 was commended by the Court for his smart work.

An unanimous verdict was returned by the Court. The other members of the Court were Capt. C. d'Almada and Capt. L. E. Biggs.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada, assisted by Det. Insp. Mackenzie, conducted the prosecution. Mr. Alfred S. K. Lau defended the accused.

The Crown's case was that accused on the evening of Dec. 16 last shot at Detective B.C.C. 779, Wan Ching when charged by the latter at Connaught Road Central, near Rumboult Street, in the detention of the arm band.

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BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION HONG KONG.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

All students in Hong Kong who wish to enter Universities or Training Colleges in England in October of this year should apply in person to the Director of Education, 3rd Floor, Fire Brigade Building. Students residing outside Hong Kong should apply in writing for an application form to be sent by post.

This notice applies both to private students and to those who may be hoping to obtain scholarships.

Closing date for receipt of applications—March the 15th.

A. ST. G. WALTON,
 S.O.I. (C.A.)

SUBMISSION OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE B.M.A. BEFORE CLOSE OF FINANCIAL YEAR.

The British Military Administration's financial year closes on the 31st March and all merchants and contractors are particularly requested to submit promptly to the Departments concerned any outstanding accounts for supplies and services to the Administration, so as to ensure that payment is effected before the 31st March.

This applies only to accounts in respect of the period since the British Administration was resumed. It does not refer to claims for the year 1941.

Payment of accounts submitted later than Thursday, the 14th March, 1946, may be considerably delayed.

H. R. HIRST,
 S.O.I. (G.A.) Finance.
 The Treasury,
 Hong Kong,
 22nd February, 1946.

BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION (HONG KONG)

DEPARTMENT OF IMPORTS & EXPORTS.

DUTY ON HYDROCARBON OIL.

On and from March 1st 1946 duty will be collected upon Hydrocarbon Oils under the Dutiable Commodities Ordinance (No.

RUSSIANS IN PERSIA May Remain Beyond Accepted Date

Britain's Grim Dollar Position

London, Feb. 28.
Prime Minister Attlee told the House of Commons that Britain's dollar position is "grim" and said that even if the United States repays a loan "it is not a loan that will allow us to go back and take things easy."

The loan, he added, will allow us to work all the harder. Speaking on the opening day of a two-day debate on Britain's ailing economic and financial position, Mr. Attlee called on the country to fight its way back to prosperity.

"I appeal to all employers and employees to do their best in these difficult times," he said. Earlier, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, Conservative, said that Britain's deficit of exports under imports was running to "about £600,000,000 a year" which "could exhaust the American loan in about 18 months" unless the nation could boost production.

Mr. Attlee said that "if we do not get the loan, the position will be even more difficult than it is today and shall have to press harder than ever before on our export drive." Associated Press.

Manila, Feb. 28.
Three Japanese soldiers convicted by the United States military commission of atrocious slayings of five Filipino civilians and a Chinese at Iloilo city, Panay Island, were sentenced to die on the gallows. Associated Press.

Concern Aroused In Washington

WASHINGTON, FEB. 28.
THE POSSIBILITY THAT RUSSIAN TROOPS MIGHT REMAIN IN IRAN BEYOND THE GENERALLY ACCEPTED MARCH 2ND DEADLINE FOR THE WITHDRAWAL OF ALL FOREIGN FORCES WAS FORESEEN BY SOME AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC OFFICIALS TO DAY. SPECULATION IS BASED ON THE FACT THAT WITH BUT A FEW DAYS REMAINING THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAS RECEIVED ONLY INDIRECT EVIDENCE OF ANY SOVIET PREPARATIONS TO LEAVE.

THE BRITISH ALSO HAVE FORCES IN IRAN AND WHETHER THEY WOULD BE WILLING TO WITHDRAW UNLESS THE RUSSIANS DO IS A QUESTION. THE SITUATION IS CAUSING CONCERN AMONG OFFICIALS BECAUSE OF WHAT IS REGARDED AS THE UNSATISFACTORY STATE OF ANGLO-AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN RELATIONS AT THE MOMENT.

The broad problem of Russian relations probably will be taken up by Secretary of State James Byrnes in a speech in New York to-night.

Well informed officials presented the following picture of the current situation:

The deadline of March 2nd was originally suggested by the British. The wartime agreement under which British and Russian forces and American transport troops moved into Iran provided that they should get out after six

months of the cessation of hostilities.

At the end of the 6-month deadline after the collapse of Germany, the Big Powers still had Japan to fight and therefore the troops stayed on, resulting, according to Iranian, in the Azerbaijan trouble. The American government ordered its forces out, but the Russians and British remained.

Estimates in London and Washington give the number of Russian forces in Iran at 70,000 to 75,000 men. The British force is said to be much smaller. Associated Press.

VARYING VIEWS

Teheran, Feb. 28.
A Soviet Embassy official has given an assurance that Russian troops would be withdrawn from northern Iran but the Iranian Foreign Ministry and military observers said yesterday there was no apparent sign of Russian evacuation.

An American officer said he believed it "impossible" for the Russians to withdraw by March 2, the date agreed upon for the evacuation of all foreign troops in Iran. Prince Firouz, Under-Secretary of State, expressed the opinion that Russian troops "certainly will be out of Iran" and added that the Soviet communication lines have already been taken down from one area. Firouz termed the outbreak reported in the north as "only minor incidents between rival political parties." Associated Press.

S. AFRICA NAZIS WAIT FOR BLOW

JOHANNESBURG, FEB. 28.
SOUTH AFRICANS WHO HAD NAZI CONNECTIONS DURING THE WAR ARE ANXIOUSLY AWAITING REVELATIONS WHICH ARE LIKELY TO FOLLOW THE ARREST IN BADEN OF DR. LEIPOLD WERTZ, A FORMER GESTAPO AGENT WHO OPERATED IN THE UNION.

WHEN WERTZ FLED FROM LORENZO MARQUES, PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA, NEAR THE END OF THE WAR, ALL HIS DOCUMENTS WERE SEIZED BY BRITISH SECRET AGENTS, AND THEY ARE BELIEVED TO CONTAIN SOME INTERESTING REVELATIONS OF THE LINK BETWEEN CERTAIN SUBVERSIVE ELEMENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA AND HEINRICH HIMMLER'S ORGANISATION.

The trails along which the investigations are now proceeding have led from lonely South African farmhouses, to chalets in the Swiss and German Alps, and even to Hitler's Chancellery in Berlin.

The final threads in the net which the special branch of the South African Criminal Investigation Department is weaving across two continents are now being gathered up by a special mission of the South African Police in Europe, working in conjunction with Scotland Yard and the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation.

It has now been proved that South Africa was vitally threatened from inside her own borders throughout the war, and that some of her nationals were plotting to dislodge the Cape shipping route and prepare for an enemy invasion.

The matter was brought up recently in the House of Assembly by J. S. Marwick of the Dominion Party who asked the select committee to be appointed to investigate subversive activities in the Union during the war.

"If Parliament were aware of the extent to which subversive influences were allowed to influence and damage the transport of our troops from the North, we should be horrified," he said. Associated Press.

Mukden Stripped Bare

MUKDEN, FEB. 28.
EVENTS OF THE PAST SIX MONTHS IN MUKDEN APPEARED TO HAVE SHATTERED ANY HOPE THAT CHINA'S CENTRAL GOVERNMENT MAY HAVE HAD OF TAKING OVER A READY MADE INDUSTRIAL EMPIRE IN MANCHURIA.

For the past three days correspondents have seen endless rows of dead factories, empty warehouses and plants plucked clean of their equipment.

Mukden has been subjected to uncontrolled looting by Chinese mobs renouncing from Japanese exploitation for 14 years and apparently to selective stripping.

Hundreds of factories where child and adult labour built precision tools, locomotives, tanks and planes are now patrolled by Red Army sentries. Armed with tommy-guns the sentries had no intention of moving aside even though the commandant told the correspondents they could "go any place any time." The General Officer Commanding the Russian forces in Mukden explained that even he could not pass while the sentries were carrying out orders of their immediate superiors.

During an inspection of a cotton textile mill in company with Chinese military and police the correspondents were forced to take cover when shots rang out. The marksman's identity was not learned. Associated Press.

Anchorage For The At-Bomb Fleet

BIKINI, MARSHALL ISLANDS, FEB. 28.
DIVERS, SOMETIMES MENACED BY SHARKS, ARE BLASTING OUT CORAL HEADS IN THE BIKINI LAGOON TO PROVIDE ANCHORAGE FOR THE FLEET WILL BE AT BOMBED THIS SPRING. THE CENTRAL TARGET AREA ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE LAGOON WILL BE NINE MILES SQUARE. IT IS BEING CLEARED TO A DEPTH OF 45 FEET.

A mile wide border around this area will be cleared to 40 feet and the remainder of the lagoon to 30 feet. Here the

guinea-pig fleet will ride at anchor when the bomb explodes. Sharks are not the only menace as the Japanese mined the lagoon, nobody knows why. The Navy's work has been aided by the discovery of Japanese charts which proved to be very accurate. This is a wonderful ringside seat for the last but nobody wants to sit so only the spectators will be the recording robots.

Construction battalions will come here soon to set up concrete towers with lead-lined compartments in which cameras and scientific instruments will be placed.

There is not the slightest resentment among the natives because they must give up their island for the test. Associated Press.

COMMUNIST AGREEMENT

Chungking, Feb. 28.
The Communist "New China Daily" expressed "complete agreement" with Chiang Kai-shek's policy of negotiations with Russia over Manchuria.

Chiang said on Monday that the negotiations must accord with Chinese law and must not go beyond the August 14, 1945 treaty with Russia granting the Soviet concessions in Manchuria.

The paper also endorsed Chiang's appeal to students who have been demonstrating against Russia not to let emotions supersede reason. Associated Press.

COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

Auckland, Feb. 28.
The acting Prime Minister Walter Nash said that the Government of the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and India had agreed to the appointment of Mr. MacMahon Ball as their representative on the Allied Council for Japan. Mr. Ball is head of the political science department at the University of Melbourne. The four members of the council will consult with the General MacArthur upon matters of putting into effect directives laid down by the policy-making Eastern Commission representing the powers. Associated Press.

ENSA STAR THEATRE THE ALEXANDRA REPERTORY COY. (DIRECT FROM BIRMINGHAM)

IN
"Bird In Hand"
COMMENCING MONDAY, 25TH FEB.
NIGHTLY AT 7.30 P.M.

THE STANDARD-VACUUM OIL COMPANY

is pleased to announce
The Opening of the following
Gasoline Stations
ON MARCH 1

HONG KONG

Chater Road
Whitty Street

KOWLOON

Gascoigne Road
Boundary Street

Hong Kong District Sales Office:
Room 223, Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank Building
Telephone Numbers: 23791, 25793 & 30204.

WELCOME TO: BROADWAY STUDIO

88, Queen's Road C. Tel. 23585
9.00 a.m. - 7.00 p.m.
BEST ARTISTS AT YOUR SERVICE
Satisfaction Guaranteed
ALSO QUICK SERVICE
Photos Ready in 3 Hours
Prices Moderate

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

M.V. "AJAX" sails Mid. March for U.K. via Straits.
"EURYBATES" sails 2nd week March for Vancouver.
For Passage and Freight Particulars apply to:
on and before 2nd March FESA Tel. 20042
after 2nd March

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS

MESSRS. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

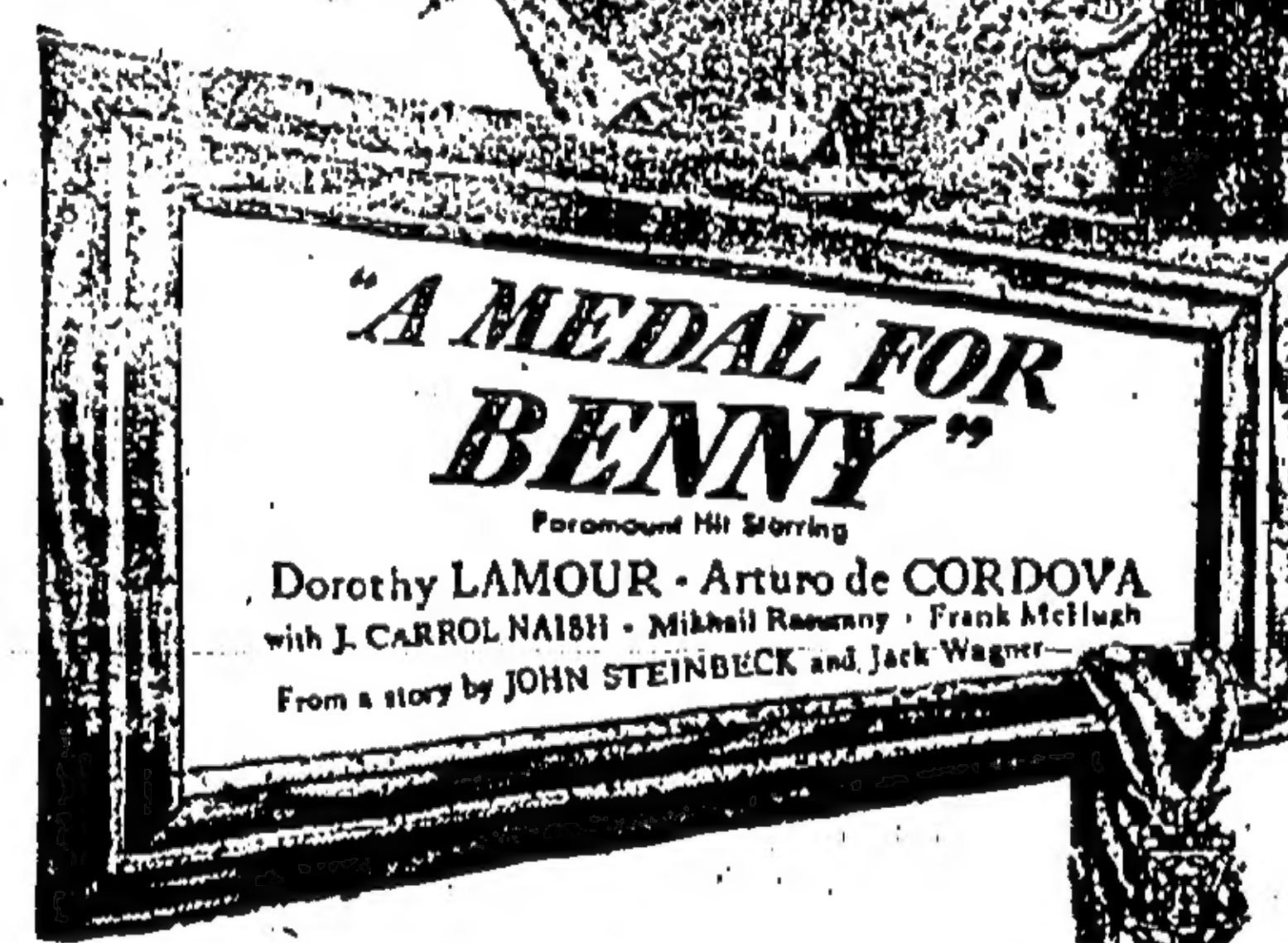
AGENTS:
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
SAILING TO SWATOW Noon 6th March
S.S. "KWETIAN"
SAILING TO SHANGHAI Noon 12th March
S.S. "HANYANG"
SAILING TO CANTON 11 a.m. 7th March
S.S. "FATSHAN"
For Freight and Passengers particulars please apply to Messrs. Butterfield & Swire.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

A CENTURY OF SERVICE
SAILINGS
L.C.S.N. Co. S.S. "WOSANG" to Shanghai 2 p.m. 3rd March.
L.C.S.N. Co. S.S. "ESANG" to Swatow 2 p.m. 9th March
ARRIVALS
S.S. "PROMISE" from Singapore due 2nd March
S.S. "ESANG" from Shanghai due 4th March
All the above Subject to Alteration without Notice.
PASSENGERS ARE ADVISED TO REGISTER THEIR NAMES AS FAR AS POSSIBLE IN ADVANCE OF THE DATE UPON WHICH THEY INTEND TO LEAVE.
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT
GROUND FLOOR, TWO HOUSE, 18 FEDDER STREET.

ALHAMBRA & CENTRAL

COMMENCING
TO-MORROW
MARCH 2ND



WEEKLY CHINA MAIL

CONTAINING ALL THE
LOCAL NEWS OF THE WEEK
FROM THE "CHINA MAIL"
AND "SUNDAY HERALD."

ON SALE EVERY THURSDAY
ONLY 30 CENTS

PLACE YOUR ORDER TO-DAY
FOR DELIVERY OVERSEAS
SUBSCRIPTION RATE
OVERSEAS
(INCLUDING POSTAGE)
PREPAID

3 MONTHS \$ 5.50
6 MONTHS \$11.00
ONE YEAR \$22.00

THE NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE LTD.
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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

20 WORDS \$2 FOR ONE
INSERTION PREPAID. \$1
FOR EACH ADDITIONAL
INSERTION. ADDITIONAL
WORDS 10 CTS. PER WORD
PER INSERTION

\$2

WANTED KNOWN

ANYTHING & everything for
calculators. Also Calculating
machines. Excellent service. Hong
Kong Typewriter Exchange, 9,
D'Agular Street, Tel. 2433.

WHY experiment with new chest
See our magnificent collection of
"pre-war made" exquisitely carved
chest. Warranted inalterable. Also
unpacked a huge shipment of finest
Szechow silk embroidered garments,
hats. Greatest variety, lowest
prices. Mode Elite, 22 Queen's Road,
Central.

DON'T miss the Chance—Come
and join our new full Commercial
Course and Pitman Shorthand Course
(taught by Englishman). Commencing
1st March. We have
recently bought fifteen new Typewriters.
Our Typewriting Course is the
most perfect one. Blind touch system
is adopted. Fees moderate. Nanyang
Commercial Academy, 8, Queen's
Road, Central, 2nd floor.

PHYSICAL CULTURE

FARIA'S (Barbell) Gym, No. 10
Caroline Road, 2nd Floor, Causeway
Bay. Daily from 5.30 p.m. excepting
Saturdays and Sundays. Servicemen
cordially invited.

NEW ADDRESS:

NESTLE & ANGLO-SWISS MILK PRODUCTS LTD.

2nd floor, Chung Tin Building, 5, Des Voeux Road, Central.
Telephone Nos. 33974, 33772.

HONG KONG SERVICES RACE CLUB

MILITARY RACE MEETING

In aid of
The Commander-in-Chief's
FUND FOR THE DISTRESSED OF HONG KONG
will be held at

HAPPY VALLEY RACE COURSE ON SUNDAY, 3RD MARCH

FIRST SADDLING BELL 1.30 P.M.
FIRST RACE STARTS AT 2.00 P.M.

PARI-MUTUEL

Betting will be in operation in both the Members and
Public Enclosures.

TOTE DOUBLE

on the 2nd and 4th races.

CASH SWEEPS

There will be a Special Cash Sweep on the last race,
tickets for which (\$2) may be obtained at the Office of
The Hong Kong Jockey Club, Exchange Building,
First floor, together with the usual "Through" numbers
(\$10) including a chance in the Special Sweep.

Public Enclosure \$1.00 including Tax
Entrances Members " \$3.00 " "
Wing Comdr. F. W. CHADWICK, D.F.C.,
Secretary, H.K.J.C.C.

BY COURTESY OF THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

The Hong Kong Rehabilitation Football League

INTERPORT FOOTBALL MATCHES

HONG KONG v. CANTON

SATURDAY, 2nd MARCH, 1946

CHINESE v. UNITED SERVICES

SUNDAY, 3rd MARCH, 1946

At Navy Ground, Causeway Bay.

Kick off at 4.00 p.m.

ADMISSION:

Chairs \$4.00 and \$0.70 tax
Seats \$3.00 and \$0.50 tax
Standing Room \$1.00 and \$0.20 tax

BOOKING FOR CHAIRS AND SEATS ONLY
can be made at the office of the League, Alexandra
Building, first floor, daily between the hours of
5.00 to 6.00 p.m.

SOVIET FORCES MERGER

"Enormous Significance" Of Move

"Izvestia" On Stalin Command

MOSCOW, FEB. 28.
THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER "IZVESTIA" COMMENTING ON THE UNIFICATION OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE UNDER A SINGLE COMMAND, DECLARED YESTERDAY THAT THE NATION'S MILITARY MIGHT "WILL HENCEFORTH IMPROVE AND DEVELOP TO THE DREAD OF ENEMIES OF SOVIET POWER AND FOR THE WELFARE OF OUR PEOPLE AND THE CAUSE OF PEACE IN THE ENTIRE WORLD."

The three Soviet fighting forces were consolidated into a single command—the U.S.S.R.—under Generalissimo Stalin as Supreme Commander-in-Chief. The decree designated Stalin as the "People's" Commissar of the armed forces.

"Izvestia" in a three-column front-page editorial termed the action of the Supreme Soviet of "enormous significance" and added that the "Soviet people were doing and will be doing everything in order that the Red Army does not stay behind any army of any country whatever with regard to different kinds of armaments, and from all members of our armed forces we will require that they conscientiously perfect their military and political plans." The 66-year old Generalissimo, who has been Defense Commissar since July 1941, also is Premier of the U.S.S.R. and Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

VIGILANT GUARD
The Navy Commissariat was abolished in the new armed forces set-up and the Defense Commissariat was transformed into a new unified Commissariat. Other than centralization, the merger means that the Red Navy will henceforth operate under a separate commissariat. Admiral of the Fleet Nikolai Kuznetsov had been Navy Commissar since 1939.

During the war Stalin commanded the army and air force but the Navy remained under Admiral Kuznetsov although it

Rosenberg Letter A Forgery

Nuernberg, Feb. 28.
The Allied prosecution rested its case against the 22 Nazi leaders yesterday afternoon after more than three months of hearings before the International Tribunal.
The argument on the legality of the attempt to prosecute six Nazi organizations as criminal groups is scheduled for Thursday. The defense is expected to start Monday.
Before closing the prosecution, the American Deputy Prosecutor, Thomas Dodd, obtained the Tribunal's permission to withdraw from the trial records a document introduced as evidence more than a month ago.
Dodd said that further examination of this document had indicated there were "grave questions as to its authenticity."
The document was a letter originally attributed to Alfred Rosenberg which spoke in glowing terms of the "work of the Hitler Youth organization." Associated Press.

Countess Of Inchcape Engaged

London, Feb. 28.
The engagement of Leonora Margaret, Countess of Inchcape, daughter of Sir Charles Verner Brooks, former white Rajah of Sarawak, and Colonel Francis Tompkins, of the United States Army, was announced yesterday.
The Countess was known to her father's subjects in Northern Borneo as "Princess Gold" because of her blonde hair and fair skin. She will forfeit her widow's annuity of £3,000 left her in 1939 by her late husband, the second Earl of Inchcape. Her father announced three weeks ago he was abdicating and that Sarawak was being ceded to Britain as a Crown Colony. Associated Press.

"EUROPA" TO BE RETURNED

Washington, Feb. 28.
The Navy Department yesterday announced the United States will not keep the German liner "Europa." The Navy used it to return troops from Europe.
The liner is to be taken to Bremerhaven, Germany, and placed in a reparations status pending its final disposition by the allied reconstruction agency. Associated Press.

MOSCOW, FEB. 28.
"Izvestia" lauding Stalin's leadership of the Red Army during the war, said that Russia's armed forces now "will vigilantly guard the peaceful work of the Soviet people. They will secure the State interests of the Soviet Union and hold the boundaries of our country inaccessible to enemies." Associated Press.

Racial Rioting In Columbia

Columbia, Feb. 28.
A curfew has been imposed and an estimated 300 weapons confiscated by 500 state patrolmen and National Guardsmen in house-to-house searches after three were wounded and 70 arrested in an outbreak brought on by racial friction. Riot runs were set up around the town square. Officials ordered the weapons search in "both negro and white sections from where we think some of this trouble is emanating."

In New York, Walter White, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said he had telegraphed Governor Jim McCardell urging him "to exercise every possible means of seeing that mob violence is stopped and the guilty punished." He said he had also telegraphed Attorney General Tom Clark asking that the Department of Justice act "promptly and vigorously to safeguard the constitutional rights of negroes against State violation of these rights." Associated Press.

NAZI GALA PARTY

Washington, Feb. 28.
Vice-Admiral Charles Lockwood, Jr., Navy Inspector-General, has gone to Philadelphia to investigate reports of "a gala farewell party" on Sunday night aboard the German cruiser "Prinz Eugen," the Navy said yesterday.
The "Philadelphia Record" said that the German officers and crew which brought the cruiser to the United States were given "a fitting farewell party" in the United States and that "despite navy regulations liquor flowed on the Nazi vessels." Associated Press.

Final Blow Against Japan's Leaders

TOKYO, FEB. 28.
THE GOVERNMENT TO-DAY DISBARRED FROM PUBLIC OFFICE TOP OFFICIALS OF 32 INDUSTRIAL AND BANKING CORPORATIONS ALONG WITH PROFESSIONAL MILITARISTS AND ULTRA-NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, IN ANNOUNCING THE FINAL PURGE LIST ORDERED BY GENERAL MACARTHUR.
IN THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE BLOW AGAINST WARTIME INDUSTRIAL LEADERS THE CABINET ORDINANCE ALSO DISQUALIFIED THE OFFICIALS OF AT LEAST 14 INDUSTRIAL CONTROL ASSOCIATIONS AND OTHER GOVERNMENT CONTROLLED ORGANIZATIONS.

Many leading officials of Government corporations will be eliminated from office upon the basis of past ultra-nationalism, Japanese sources said.
The punitive order also provides for the removal from office or disqualification from future government participation men in these categories:

War criminals, career military and naval officers and members of the Army and Navy secret police. Influential members of 118 "hated patriotic societies," leaders of wartime totalitarian political organizations, officers of financial and development organizations instrumental in Japanese aggression and Government notional advisers or other officials of formerly controlled areas.

THOUSANDS AFFECTED
The Cabinet ordinance containing regulations for the application of the purge closely parallels the original SCAP directive for house-cleaning which Cabinet officials estimated will hit tens of thousands of wartime figures. Included an embarrasing clause eliminating persons who denounced or contributed to the seizure of military armaments, or who incited any act against them. Also the specified purge is extended to any person who has played an active and predominant part in the Japanese programme of aggression or who by speech, writing or action has shown himself to be an active exponent of militant nationalism and aggression. Associated Press.

STUBBORN CAPTAIN

LONDON, FEB. 28.
THE CAPTAIN OF THE DUTCH COASTER "CARIBIA" WAS FINALLY PERSUADED TO LEAVE HIS GROUNDED VESSEL YESTERDAY BUT IT WAS NO EASY TASK FOR HIS LONDON-BORN WIFE, MARGARET NIEBOER.

After persuading a naval launch to carry her to Scapa Sunda, where the ship went aground off the English coast, she found her husband dazed and bleeding. He had been hit by the ship's wheel while attempting to dislodge the vessel on Tuesday night.

She talked him into leaving the vessel, and they pulled their belongings across the sandbar to be loaded in a small boat. The boat, collared three times, but the arrival of the Gorleston lifeboat finally completed the evacuation.

The skipper was in a Yar-mouth hospital last night. Associated Press.

Compulsory Service Proposal

Washington, Feb. 28.
The House Republican leader Joseph Martin yesterday called on the United States to take the lead in a world campaign to wipe out compulsory military service and cut down on weapons of war. He urged that the U.N.O. machinery be used to attain his objective. He has introduced a resolution urging efforts to seek an international ban on peacetime conscription before Congress votes on universal training for the United States.

President Truman called the proposal impracticable as the House brought up the opening of its Military Committee hearings. Martin declared: "I say you will not know how impracticable it is until you try it and the least it can do is to test the good faith of the world powers." He added that the proposal is the first step in a series which must be taken by the American people if they are to maintain peace. Associated Press.

JAP. SHIP AT SYDNEY

Sydney, Feb. 28.
A rusty repairation steamer, the "Daikai Maru," brought the Japanese flag flying into Sydney harbour on Wednesday for the first time in five years.
The 3,500-ton vessel will repatriate 3,000 Japanese prisoners of war here. Another Japanese repairation ship the "Koei Maru" reached Melbourne on Feb. 19.
The "Daikai Maru" was escorted into Sydney harbour by British submarines and the Navy is maintaining a patrol around the ship. Associated Press.

Nazi Scientific Talent Going To Waste

BERLIN, FEB. 28.
BECAUSE OF THEIR STRINGENT DENAZIFICATION POLICIES THE AMERICANS ARE FAILING TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF KNOWLEDGE POSSESSED BY GERMAN SCIENTISTS IN THEIR CUSTODY. DR. ROGER ADAMS, WHO HAS JUST ENDED A TOUR OF DUTY AS SCIENTIFIC ADVISER TO THE U.S. MILITARY GOVERNMENT, SAID TODAY.
ADAMS, WHO IS HEAD OF THE CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AND WHO SPENT FOUR MONTHS WITH THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION FORCES, SAID "WE ARE NEGLECTING MUCH SCIENTIFIC TALENT WHICH THE RUSSIANS ARE EAGERLY SEEKING TO SNATCH UP."

"Also we are going far beyond the British and French in denazification."

He said that the "Russians are out to learn all they can from German scientists, especially regarding atomic energy and V-weapons and other military research. The Russians are 'out to

get the services of every German scientist of consequence they can and they are not quibbling too much about denazification in getting and making use of them." Authoritative sources estimate that the Americans took several thousand German industrial and academic scientists including perhaps 1500 out of what is now the Russian occupation zone.

NOT HELPED

Some were taken to the United States and many others were set free after interrogation. There have been complaints from informed Americans as well as Germans that insufficient encouragement is given to scientists the Americans freed in their zone. One American source said that such men had been "left to shift for themselves in getting back to work" while the British and French have given them material aid.

An American observer described the Russian denazification of scientific men by saying that they "denazify the real political Nazis" exhaustively but do not bother too much about those who just went along with the party not caring much about politics but just trying to get along the possible best way in their work. Associated Press.

MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE CO.

As from 1st March 1946, our telephone numbers will be:—
Manager ... 32305
General Office ... 34156/7

FAR EASTERN SHIPPING AGENCIES.

Master of all vessels in port are requested to make certain that their owners have appointed Agents to act for them after 2nd March, when F.E.S.A. closes.

BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION HONG KONG

NOTICE

Medical Branch (C.A.)
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all burials in Section A of New Kowloon Cemetery No. 7 at Ngau Chi Wan in the years 1937 and 1938 and in Sections B, C and E in the year 1938 will be exhumed by the C.A.A. Medical Branch, commencing Friday, 8th March, 1946.

The remains so exhumed will be removed to New Kowloon Cemetery No. 8 at Diamond Hill for reburial.

J. P. FEHILY,
Colonel, R.A.M.C.
D. B. M. S. (C.A.)

Hong Kong,
23rd February, 1946.

"THORNYCROFT"

Our Branch Office has opened temporary premises c/o Messrs. Blair & Co., at French Bank Building, 2nd floor, and we shall be obliged if all prospective clients will communicate enquiries to that address during the present emergency period where they will be promptly handled and communicated to our executive who is now proceeding to London to ascertain full details and specifications with prices of latest models on all lines of our products:—
Vehicles—Petrol/Diesel.
Marine Engines—Petrol/Diesel.
Boilers—Water Tube.
Motor Boats & Water Craft of all description.
Our Hong Kong & China office is a Direct Branch of—
Messrs.

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT
& Co. Ltd.,
Smith Square,
Washington,
London.

BRIDGE NOTES

When defending against a first-class player, you must give him credit for being able to make the right play, and must therefore plan your defence with that in mind. For example:

North Dealer		Both sides vulnerable	
		H. K. J.	
		H. K. 5 2	
		D. A. K. 7 3	
		C. 10 7 3	
S. 7 5 3	N. A. 2		
H. Q. J. 9 8	H. A. 7 6 4		
D. 8 4	D. 9 6 2		
C. Q. 6	C. 9 8 4 3		
		S. Q. 10 9 8 4	
		H. 10	
		D. Q. 7 6	
		C. A. K. 10	

The bidding:
North East South West
1D Pass 1S Pass
INT Pass 2C Pass
3S Pass 4S Pass
Pass Pass

West opened the Queen of hearts, dummy played the King and East won with the Ace. South ruffed the second round of hearts and led a low trump, playing dummy's King. It was at this point that East had to give South credit for knowing what was what.

If East took the first trump trick and returned a third round of hearts, South would undoubtedly discard a club or a diamond (whichever he could best spare) rather than ruff again. And then dummy would be void of hearts and would still have a trump to take care of a fourth heart lead. So East would be unable to make South ruff another heart, and South would therefore make his contract.

Having made this analysis, East refused to win the first round of trumps. The Jack of spades was then led from the dummy, and this time East could gladly take the trick. For when he led a third round of heart, it did South no good to discard a club instead of ruffing. There were no trumps in the dummy, so if South failed to ruff the third round of hearts, the defenders could lead hearts until he did ruff. The second ruff reduced South to the point where he had fewer trumps than West, and resulted in a two-trick set.

Yesterday you were Merwin Maier's partner and, with neither side vulnerable, you held:

S. K. J. 9 7 3	
H. Q. 10 4 2	
D. 5	
C. A. J. 3	

The bidding:
Maier Jacoby You Schenken
1H. Pass 1S. Pass
2S. Pass (?)

ANSWER: Bid four hearts. With your fine hand you want to make sure of getting to a game contract. This bid gets you there and shows your fine heart support without entirely preventing your partner from taking you back to spades.

Score 100 per cent for four hearts, 70 per cent for four spades, 60 per cent for three hearts, 50 per cent for three spades.

QUESTION

To-day you are Howard Schenken's partner and, with neither side vulnerable, you hold:

S. 7 5 3	
H. K. 4 3	
D. K. 6 6	
C. A. 10 5 3	

The bidding:
Schenken Jacoby You Maier
1H. Pass 1S. (?)
What do you bid? (Answer to-morrow).

SPANISH TENSION

General Franco Cancels All Army Leave

C.-In-C. Visits Convent

Vice-Admiral Sir Cecil Harcourt, yesterday afternoon visited the French Convent School at Causway Bay conducted by the Sisters of St. Paul de Chartres, and later was conducted over the Hospital and the Creche for abandoned babies.

He was accompanied by the Director of Education, Mr. A. St. G. Walton. The visitors were received by the Headmistress, Sister Henri, and her senior staff members, Sisters Camille, Alice, Felicie, Celestine, Helena and Miss Agabeg.

The School has 500 pupils ranging from kindergarten to school-leaving standard, as well as a Chinese section, with 730 pupils in Wongachong Road, Happy Valley, which was visited by Sir Cecil last November.

The C.-In-C. then visited the Creche, where the Sisters are looking after 40 abandoned babies, and the hospital, where the Deputy Director of Medical Services, Col. J. P. Fehdy, and Lt.-Col. Gordon King.

In the various wards there is a total of 140 patients.

U.S. Conferring With Britain

PARIS, FEB. 28. GENERAL FRANCISCO FRANCO WAS REPORTED TO BE REINFORCING THE SPANISH TROOPS GUARDING THE 300-MILE FRENCH BORDER IN A DIRECT REPLY TO THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT WHICH EARLIER ORDERED A COMPLETE COMMERCIAL RUPTURE BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

IN PARIS, GEORGES BIDAU, FOREIGN MINISTER, TOLD THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY THAT HE HAD ASKED THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS TO UNITE WITH FRANCE IN COMBINED ACTION AGAINST THE FRANCO REGIME.

Bidault said in reply to a question put by Socialist Deputy Salomon Grunback that he had asked that Spain be brought before the United Nations Security Council to answer charges of endangering international peace and security.

Reports from the frontier said that all leaves and furloughs had been cancelled for the Spanish troops, which are reported to have been reinforced by an estimated 1,500 Moorish soldiers.

The entire border has been sealed since the Spanish troops, which numbered approximately 48 hours before the announced French closure was to become effective.

The Agency France-Press said that the ports of entry between Portugal and Cerebros and at Hendaye were closed by Spanish troops on Wednesday morning. All the other ports of entry have been closed since the liberation of France.

Another frontier dispatch said that members of the French rail workers' union halted all rail freight traffic between the two countries on Wednesday morning, shortly after Spanish police and customs officers threw up their barriers across the international bridges at Hendaye and Bobigny.

BRITISH ATTITUDE

In London a British Foreign Office spokesman deprecated the action of the French Government in ordering the French-Spanish frontier to be closed from March 1. He declared that such incidents are likely to prolong General Franco's regime by making the Spanish Government a "national hero" instead.

However, the spokesman emphasized again that Britain "detests" Franco and wants to see "a popularly supported" government in Spain.

The morning newspapers in Madrid yesterday printed comments on the French Cabinet's decision to close the French-Spanish border and renewed efforts to get Britain and the United States to sever relations with Madrid.

The papers also carried long editorials denouncing the French Communist and Soviet Russia.

The Catholic newspaper "El Sol" said Spain is a victim of the unmeasured and reckless appetite that encourages from afar a gang of traitors to their country who elevated themselves to the bosom of France's government doing all possible to facilitate Stalin's projected embrace of Europe.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 28. The State Department yesterday said the United States had dispatched certain American views on the Spanish situation to Britain and France but declined to indicate what was proposed.

The United States had sent a note to Britain discussing the possibility of an interim government in Spain when and if General Franco is ousted, according to a British Foreign Office spokesman in London.

Michael McCormack, who is Secretary of State Byrnes' press relations assistant, said the British and French governments had not had time yet to reply to the State Department which, meanwhile, is keeping mum on the subject proposed.

DIPLOMATIC SOURCES, however, disclose that the United States had proposed to the French and British the following:

1.—That the three governments thoroughly disapprove General Franco's government and deplore the continued existence of his regime.

2.—That all three might be disposed to grant recognition to a freely representative interim government which might take over if Franco was ousted.

3.—The three governments to affirm, however, that they will not interfere with Spain's domestic affairs and that any action to oust Franco must come from the Spaniards themselves.

T.U.C. DECISION

London, Feb. 28. The General Council of the Trade Union Congress at a meeting in London today decided to approach the Government with the view to securing the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Franco Spain.

The Trades Union Congress, in doing this, endorsed the resolution of the Executive of the World Federation of Trade Unions in Paris, which called upon its constituent national organizations to take this step.

BRUSSELS PARADE

Brussels, Feb. 28. Three hundred demonstrators were called today to the Brussels University students.

Hong Kong Treason Trial

(Continued from Page 2)

have to sign a form on which I would, in particulars or myself and also how many persons depended upon me and where they lived, I promised to do that.

GUIDES TO AUSTRALIA

"He told me this group of persons were to go to Australia to guide the Japanese invaders to various godowns for the purpose of sealing these. The next morning, while taking tea, he told me that he had to go somewhere else for sometime and asked me if I had any money. He handed me 100 military yen and told me to see him again at the cafe in about two weeks' time."

"About two weeks later I saw George Wong again at the same cafe. He was dressed in a dirty black Chinese coat and told me he had been to a place called Lung Kong near Waihow and that he had arranged for 30 guerrillas to come over to the Japanese. He asked me if I could go to Ma Kin Shan near Macao, and he told me that if so I would have to wear the uniform of the Wang Ching-wei troops and be ready to go at a moment's notice."

GUERRILLAS ESCAPE

"I saw him again at the beginning of May, 1945. He was pretty mad at the time. He told me he had been put in prison by the Japanese. He told me that the reason was that the 30 guerrillas had escaped back to Free China with their chief, a man called Shu. This man had been arrested by the Japanese and had blamed him for having helped him to escape."

"He told me he had got out through the help of one Shuk Hui-shan, who had great influence with the Japanese called Nakashima. He told me also that he was no more working for the Kuibeltai and was now with the Gendarmes as a Special Duty Detective to investigate Third Nationals and see if they were spies and poseurs."

MR. SILVA'S ARREST

"About May, 1945, Mr. da Silva was arrested and I asked George Wong why he was arrested. He replied that Mr. da Silva was a British spy. He told me to ask him any more. A few days later he asked me if I knew anything about a man named Henry Lee. He said he was living in Homun-tin and that he had formerly worked in a radio shop in Nathan Road. I said I did not know who he was. He said he was, like Hector Lee, a Mexican Chinese, and that Henry Lee was another spy."

"I tried to find Henry Lee to warn him to get out of Hong Kong. I could not find him. Some few days later I told George Wong I could not find him. Hector Lee was present. He said that Hector Lee had already arrested someone for him and that he would get the information from this man."

"I asked him if it was the Indian who had been arrested in the Milton University called Castro. Hector Lee said: 'Yes. That was the man. Do you know him?' He said further that the man, Castro, had a radio-transmitter in his house. Another name was mentioned by Hector Lee in the conversation, a man called Hussain."

AGENTS ESCAPED

"Jackie Lau was working in the B.A.A.G. as my group leader. I left Hong Kong on June 10, 1945, because George Wong wanted to arrest me."

staged a protest demonstration against the executions of Spanish Republicans in Madrid last week. The students were dispersed and a number of which several people were injured. Three arrests were made.

The demonstration followed protests against the executions by Left Wing newspapers, demanding a rupture of diplomatic relations with Franco and cancellation of the preliminary accords for an extensive economic agreement between Belgium and Spain.

FRANCO PRESS COMMENT

Madrid, Feb. 28. Spanish papers are taking up a challenging attitude against the recent anti-Spanish feeling in France.

"If France wants a breach with Spain, they shall have it," the papers declared.

MOROCCO FRONTIER

Paris, Feb. 28. The frontier between the French and Spanish zones in Morocco was closed by the Spanish authorities yesterday, said French News Agency report from Rabat, French Morocco.

The local authorities are believed to have taken this step pending instructions from Madrid.

Snowbound

London, Feb. 28. Britain's heaviest snow of the winter snarled traffic, delayed trains and cut the flow of gas to several million London homes on Wednesday. The fall ranged from one foot in the Shetlands to an inch in London.

Hundreds of sheep were buried in Scotland and 15-foot drifts were reported from the Orkneys. Associated Press.

Jackie Lau, Stephen Ho and Chan Tai left with me."

At the conclusion of this evidence, accused asked witness if the name of the guerrilla chief he had mentioned to him was Shu Tin-jong. Witness replied: I am not sure.

Accused then asked witness if this had not been just before he (accused) was locked up. Witness replied: You were locked up two weeks in April, 1945.

Accused: You left in June, 1945, because I was after you. Is that quite correct, witness? That is quite correct, witness.

WIDOW'S EVIDENCE

The next witness called was Yuen-fong, 51, of 516, Nathan Road, 1st floor, who stated that her husband was Lau Pak-wai, a black-out on all information bearing the official seal. At least once every week Dr. Liu Chieh, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, is asked: "What is happening in Manchuria." With invariable consistency Dr. Liu says: "I have no statement. The Government has no comment."

The silence is absolute. Even a flat confirmation or denial to the scores of speculative and factual news items percolating every week from North China bases to the Chungking newspapers is refused. No amount of journalistic pressure can persuade the Minister of Information, Dr. K. C. Wu, to disclose who controls the communications and industries in the nine provinces.

SQUABBLE BREWING

Manchuria was the only subject out of 16 questions submitted by foreign correspondents which Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek declined to answer.

A big squabble is brewing between the Central Government and the Chinese Communist Party over Manchuria. The Yenan spokesman of the Communist Party gave this question and answer statement on general conditions, armed forces and policy of the Party in the Northeast:

What are the present conditions in Manchuria?—After the Red Army entered Manchuria and annihilated the Japanese puppets sovereignty over Manchuria was restored to China. The National Government has sent armies and officials to take over the provinces. The national disgrace of the past 14 years has been wiped out. Manchuria possesses the richest natural resources and the most highly developed mines and industries in all China. The solution of the problem hinges on how Kuomintang troops and administrative officials carry out peaceful, democratic cooperation with the local population, local troops, the Communist Eighth Route Army and local popularly elected administrations.

What forces are in Manchuria?—What is the form of local government?—The people in the Northeast are the best armed in China. After the Red Army entered the Northeast they rose up against the Japanese puppets. The people in the Northeast, under the leadership of Eighth Route Army Commanders, have organized a Manchurian Democratic Army nearly 300,000 strong. These men are deployed in sectors not garrisoned or evacuated by the Soviets. After the Japanese and puppets had all been rounded-up local populations elected prominent pagodages known for their integrity to form democratic district governments.

COMMUNIST POLICY

What is the Chinese Communist Party policy towards Manchuria?—The Communist proposals for the Northeast are the same as those for all China—peace, democracy, unity and reconstruction. The Communists have never been against the National Government sending troops there to maintain law and order. The Tientsin Agreement further laid it down that the movement of Government troops into Manchuria would not be prejudiced by the cessation of hostilities order. But for the realization of peace, democracy, unity and reconstruction in the Northeast we consider that the following principles should be established:

1.—The National Government organs now taking over Manchuria are monopolized by the

OFFICIALS SILENT ON MANCHURIA

(By Doon Campbell)

CHUNGKING, FEB. 28. COMPETENT OBSERVERS AND SENIOR OFFICIAL QUARTERS IN THE CAPITAL TODAY BELIEVE THAT THE CHINESE SITUATION IN MANCHURIA, BIRTH-PLACE OF WORLD WAR II AND TEST CASE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN THE EARLY 1930'S, IS MORE CRITICAL THAN IT HAS EVER BEEN.

THERE IS A STRONG CURRENT OF OPINION THAT UNLESS THERE IS A RAPID REVISION OF MOSCOW POLICY THE RICH NORTHEAST MAY BECOME AN INTERNATIONAL ISSUE REFERRED TO THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION.

No Government spokesman is prepared, on or off record, to clarify the mystery and muddle which still surround the precise status of Chinese Nationalists and Communists and Russians in Manchuria.

Though it has been a burning topic in the editorial columns of the independent press for the last couple of months, the Foreign Office maintains a strict bearing the official seal. At least once every week Dr. Liu Chieh, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, is asked: "What is happening in Manchuria." With invariable consistency Dr. Liu says: "I have no statement. The Government has no comment."

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1.—The National Government organs now taking over Manchuria are monopolized by the

RICKSHAW TO GO

Chungking, Feb. 28.

The use of rickshaws is to be gradually abolished in China during the next three years. The Minister of Information, Mr. K. C. Wu, stated that the Government's view was that rickshaws as a means of conveyance were archaic, inhuman and a waste of man power.—Reuter.

Kuomintang Party contrary to the popular will of the people. The Generalissimo's Headquarters and its economic and political commissions and the provincial Governments should be organized. They should include democratic elements and other political and non-partisan groups to ensure fair and effective representation.

2. Democratic anti-Japanese armed units in the Northeast should be recognised and reorganised so that they may share with Government forces the responsibility of maintaining law and order and liquidating puppet troops and bandits.

YENAN BOMBHELL

3. All democratic county governments should be recognised. If the basis of these governments is not broad enough they should be reorganised through consultation or re-election.

4. In view of the friendly relations existing between China and Soviet Russia, the cessation of hostilities between Kuomintang and Communist troops, the popular demand for reduction and demobilisation of the military the number of Government troops should be restricted.

This statement by Yenan has caused indignation and surprise in Government circles. "It has always been a well-known fact that there were no Communist troops in the Northeast at the time of the Japanese surrender," said an official. "This fact was so established beyond all doubt that the Executive Headquarters excluded the Northeastern provinces from its scope of activities and jurisdiction. Under the terms of the Sino-Soviet Pact of August 14, 1945 the Soviet Union is to hand over Manchuria to the National Government upon the withdrawal of her troops. Viewed in this light, the Yenan statement has come as a bombshell."—Reuter.

RADIO

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1946. STONY—CARLOS NUNES & HIS COCO-NUT GROVE SEENADERS.

ZBW HONGKONG broadcasting on a frequency of 640 Kilocycles and 660 12.80 to 1.38 p.m., 6.50 to 7.00 p.m. and 9.00 to 11.00 p.m. also on 9.52.

12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.

12.35 p.m.—St. David's Day Programme.

1.00 p.m.—News & Announcements.

1.10 p.m.—Band of H. M. C. of the Guards.

1.30 p.m.—London Palladium Orchestra.

2.00 p.m.—Close Down.

6.00 p.m.—A "Fate's" Walker Swing Programme.

7.00 p.m.—London Relay—News.

7.10 p.m.—"Services Music Box"—ENSA.

7.30 p.m.—Studio—Carlos Nunes and His Coco-Nut Grove Seeneders.

8.00 p.m.—"Fate's" Walker Swing.

8.05 p.m.—London Relay—News.

9.05 p.m.—"Services Music Box"—ENSA.

9.35 p.m.—Joe Danic & His Polehot Drumsticks.

10.05 p.m.—Moreton and Keye on Two Piano.

10.30 p.m.—Do Groot & His Orchestra.

10.35 p.m.—A Light Orchestral Concert with Tudor Davies (Tudor) and 2 Solo Suddaby (Suddaby).

11.00 p.m.—Close Down.

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\$90,000 Recovered By R.A.F. Police

SINCE NO PROVOST DETACHMENT WAS ESTABLISHED AT KOWLOON EARLY LAST OCTOBER, THE R.A.F. POLICE HAVE BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR THE RECOVERY OF \$90,000 WORTH OF STOLEN PROPERTY, BOTH CROWN AND CIVILIAN UP TO THE END OF JANUARY.

PREVENTION AND INVESTIGATION OF THEFT IS ONE OF THE MAIN JOBS IN WHICH R.A.F. POLICE ARE CO-OPERATING CLOSELY WITH THE CIVIL POLICE IN SAFEGUARDING THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AS WELL AS MEMBERS OF THE FORCES FROM THOSE MISCREANTS WHO ARE A CONSTANT MENACE TO SOCIETY.

The Provost Detachment, under the command of Wing Commander G. A. Miller who is Provost Marshal to the Military Administration, Kowloon, and the New Territories, is assisted by eight Lieutenants, A. L. Hume, has a unique function. All three Services, including the Merchant Navy come within its control.

The 77 police N.C.O.'s, all of whom take an exceptional pride in their work, have gained a reputation for impartial dealing and have earned the respect of the Forces and civilians alike. Expressions of appreciation have been received from Chinese, Navy, Army and Merchant Navy authorities.

Chinese detectives help the R.A.F. much assistance has been given by Provost Marshal personnel to the undersafeguarded Civil Police, whose ranks the majority having come home for leave and rehabilitation after three and a half years' internment. Four R.A.F. policemen have been loaned to the Civil authorities.

SECURITY PATROLS

R.A.F. police have contributed substantially to the decrease in pilfering within the docks area. Security patrols, supervising loading and unloading of cargoes, organising orderly disembarkation of thousands of British, Chinese and Indian troops, embarkation of Japanese Prisoners-of-War and R.A.P.W.I. personnel—these are routine duties for the dock police.

In charge of them is Sergeant E. J. Seeker of Birkenhead, who joined the R.A.F. in 1938, who has been on similar duties for over two years. He has watched the unloading in Hong Kong of the very same freight ships which long ago he supervised in Liverpool docks. Traffic "cons" have dealt with a large number of cases of speeding, bad driving, stolen vehicles and road accidents. Socialists in the dock are Corporal A. G. H. Roe from Dublin of the Detached Investigation Section, who has a positive flair for attributing blame to the right individual.

R.A.F. police control traffic and crowds at football matches, official functions and provide escorts for senior officers and important personages.

BIG SEVEN

"Big Seven" of the detachment are three Sergeants and four Corporals of the Special Investigation Branch—equivalent of the C.I.D.—trained to work on complicated and confidential police cases. Chief is Sergeant F. Kirk of Burnley, Lancs., who spent 18 months in Ireland and was stationed at S.I.B. Headquarters in London.

A 24-hour watch is maintained at Police Headquarters, Kowloon. The duty N.C.O. has control of the telephone switchboard and writes information reports of crime—ranging from petty theft to armed robbery, assault and

riots. The Corporal then passes on this report to the relevant section. He is in constant touch with the street patrols by remote control and within a few minutes of a call for assistance, he directs police cars to the scene.

Hummer utility vans are fitted with radio receiving and transmitting sets—also equipment for addressing crowds—and this is a great asset when the speedy arrival of police is needed to avert trouble.

A novel idea is the "aid to discipline" advice to members of the Forces on their conduct, which is printed on "In Bounds" notices. To quote: "You, however, have your part to play. Remember that this idea of basic freedom can only be maintained by decent manners or behaviour on the part of each individual. The man who gets drunk and makes a nuisance of himself, annoys the whole show, and everybody's fun."

BORDER CAPTURES

Policy is to make "In Bounds" as many restaurants and cafes as possible, thus promoting competition and encouraging fairer prices. Permits are issued on condition that certain terms are observed: the R.A.F. police, in their turn, extend all the protection and help in their power to managers and proprietors in the running of their businesses.

The small contingent of R.A.F. police at Ping Shan have been instrumental in capturing smugglers attempting to cross the border, bandits, and pirates ready to pounce upon lawful trading junks. It would be hard to find a finer or more conscientious body of men than those of 21 Provost Detachment. But if they were hard, they also play hard. Among them are professional cricketers and football, cricket, table tennis and darts teams have been formed. Sports organizer is Corporal R. Leight of Leeds, who played for Yorks County and captains the R.A.F. Hong Kong Cricket XI. He is an accredited referee for the Rehabilitation Football League.

GOOD NEIGHBOURS

In addressing his men recently, Wing Commander Miller said: "We have pursued a policy of intelligent discipline, bringing in all right-minded persons on our side, and encouraging individual responsibility with the minimum of restriction. This has resulted in a most happy atmosphere between us, the Services and the civilian population, making our work both pleasant and effective. It is a 'good neighbour' policy which is a basic principle of the R.A.F. and you will take with you into your civil life."